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ECHENEIDIDS. *Echeneis* L. *Remera* Gill.

COTTOIDS. *Potamocottus* Gill, (*Cottopsis gulosus* Grd.) *Oncocottus* Gill.  
*Gymnacanthus* Sw. *Temnistia* Rich. *Blepsias* Cuv.

AGONOIDÆ. *Podothecus* Gill,\* (= *Paragonus* Gill.)

CHIROIDS. *Oxylebius* Gill.

TRICHODONTOIDS. *Trichodon* Steller.

GOBIOIDS. *Lepidogobius* Gill.

BLENNIOIDS. *Anoplarchus* Gill, *Günther*.

PSYCHROLUTOIDS. *Psychrolutes* Gthr.

AULORHYNCHOIDS. *Aulorhynchus* Gill.

ALEPIDOSAUROIDS. *Caulopus* Gill.

SALMONOIDS. *Hypomesus* Gill, (lapsu calami etiam *Mesopus*.) *Osmerus* Art.  
 (vice *Thaleichthys* Grd.)

CYPRINODONTOIDS. *Cyprinodon* Lac. (Grd.)

CLUPEOIDS. *Alausa* Val.

MURÆNOIDS. *Muræna* L. (*Ayres*.)

OPHIDIUROIDS. *Myrichthys* Girard.

SYNGNATHOIDS. *Dermatostethus* Gill.

GALEORHINOIDS. Nov. gen. *Isoplagiodon* Gill, a sp.

RHINOIDS. *Rhina* Klein, (*Ayres*.)

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Aug. 5th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Ten members present.

The following papers were presented for publication :

A Report upon Mr. Buckley's Description of Plants, No. III., Gramineæ. By Asa Gray.

Notes on certain Reptiles of the New World. By E. D. Cope.

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Aug. 26th.

Vice-President Bridges in the Chair.

Thirteen members present.

On report of the respective Committees, the following papers were ordered to be published in the Proceedings :

A Report upon Mr. S. B. Buckley's "Description of PLANTS, No. 3, Gramineæ."  
 Published in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, February, 1862.

BY ASA GRAY.

As it appears to have been impracticable to act upon the suggestion with which I concluded my remarks upon Mr. Buckley's preceding botanical papers, (vide p. 168,) all that remains is, to repair the damages sustained by this

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\* Deceived by the comparisons of authors, the identity of *Podothecus peristethus* with *Agonus acipenseroides* was not recognized until an opportunity was afforded of examining Tilesius' description and figure.

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foray as well as we can, sincerely hoping that it may be the last. The specimens which Mr. Buckley has here described having been kindly collected (a few excepted which have not yet been found) by the Botanical Curators, I referred them, in the first instance, to our best instructed agrostologist, Professor George Thurber. His careful and conscientious notes (except in a few instances) form the basis and substance of the following report. I have, however, verified them as far as I could; and I hold myself responsible for the statements herewith presented. If some of my comments be thought severe, it should be understood that Mr. Buckley was duly warned of the injury he was about to inflict upon science, and was besought to submit the specimens of his supposed new species of grasses to some competent agrostologist before publication. This disregard of good counsel and reckless miscalculation of scientific fitness for such undertakings, and the astonishing breach of comity and confidence (to use the gentlest words) by gross appropriation or suppression of the names of Nuttall and others, recorded in a public herbarium, which the following pages disclose, are traits which seem to illustrate and explain each other.

*Polypogon alopecuroides*, Buckley. The first thing to notice is, that Mr. Buckley has suppressed Nuttall's name, under which he communicated the plant to the Academy's herbarium, and doubtless to the Hookerian, if not to other herbaria,—viz.: *Deyeuxia alopecuroides*! Then he has mistaken the genus at least as widely as Nuttall did. In fact, this grass differs from *Agrostis exarata*, Trin. in nothing notable except in its denser and lobate panicle and in the awn; which last Bongard detected in some specimens of *A. exarata*. If distinct, Nuttall's specific name will be adopted, unless the plant is already published under some other; i. e., it will be *Agrostis alopecuroides*. We have a far larger form of it from Hooker's Oregon duplicates, without a name.

*Vilfa agrostoides*. No specimens so ticketed have yet been found. But one of *Sporobolus cryptandrus*, ticketed by Mr. Buckley "*Agrostis*, Northern Texas," is probably the plant in question.

*Sporobolus (Vilfa) angustus* is *Sporobolus Indicus*, R. Br., *Agrostis Indica*, L. Having adopted the genus *Vilfa* in the preceding and following cases, Mr. Buckley has a curious way of including it under *Sporobolus* besides.

*Vilfa rigida* is *Calamagrostis gigantea*, Nutt., also *C. longifolia*, Hook.

*Vilfa (Sporobolus) alba*. Here, *vice versa*, *Sporobolus* is subordinated to *Vilfa*; and the present new species of this double-headed genus is *Eatonia obtusata*!

*Sporobolus (Vilfa) arenaceus*, (again this side up!) is described from No. 737 of Wright's collection, and the fact suppressed: it is *Sporobolus asperifolius*, Nees and Meyen, fide Munro.

*Uralepsis (Tricuspsis) elongata*, which is the same as 2054 of Wright's coll., and 307 of one of Drummond's collections, is *Tricuspsis trinerviglumis*, Munro, MSS., near *T. mutica*, Torr.

*Vilfa (Sporobolus) varians*, described from some specimen of Nuttall's, which is not yet found.

*Sporobolus (Vilfa) diffusissimus* is *S. airoides* Torr.

*Vilfa (Sporobolus) Sabean* is *S. Coromandelianus*, Kunth (non Trin.), an old and widely diffused species, to which, according to Col. Munro, belong *S. commutatus*, Kunth and Trinius, *S. argutus*, Kunth, *S. Arkansanus*, Trin., and *Vilfa ambigua*, Steud.

1862.]

*Agrostis aquatica*, from Texas. No specimen of this is communicated.

*Agrostis scabriuscula* is founded on a specimen of familiar *A. scabra*, ticketed by Nuttall "*Agrostis scabrata*," the name a little altered.

*Agrostis albicans* is founded on a slender form of *A. exarata*, Trin., named by Nuttall *A. Oregonensis*.

*Muhlenbergia arenicola* is *M. gracillima*, Torr., in Whipl. Rep. It is Wright's No. 735, and Fendler's 968 and 969. The specimens described are from Wright's collection.

*Muhlenbergia monticola* is founded on Wright's specimens Nos. 731 and 733, which were referred by Col. Munro to *M. sylvatica*, Torr., var. *ligulis elongatis, foliis angustis*.

*Muhlenbergia pauciflora* is described from a scanty, depauperate specimen of Wright's No. 732,—the source concealed as usual, and the character no better than would be expected. The species is, so far as we know, a new one, allied to *M. Willdenovii*.

*Muhlenbergia Texana*. No specimen communicated under this name, but one given by Mr. Buckley to the Academy's herbarium under the name of "*Agrostis barbata*, Buckl." may, from the description, be the plant intended. This is a form of *Sporobolus ramulosus*.

*Calamagrostis Oregonensis*. Mr. Buckley's ticket is thrown into a sheet containing three specimens of Nuttall's, respectively ticketed by him "*Calamagrostis purpurascens*, Columbia River," "*C. gracilis*, Dry Plains, Columbia," and "*C. pumila*, Rocky Mountains." The first of these belongs to *C. Langsdorffii*, Trin. and *C. strigosa*, Bong., (between which we can draw no valid distinction;) the other two appear to belong to *C. stricta*, Trin. or *C. Lapponica*, which are also combined by some. From Mr. Buckley's pleonastic phrase, "*aristisque et pilis corollam excedentibus*," it may be supposed that he was describing only the first-named specimen; but the "*panicula 3-5-polycari longis*" [sic] seems to include all three. (Nuttall's *C. Columbiensis*, ined., we may remark, seems also to be *C. Langsdorffii*, a form with the awn inserted much above the middle, and exactly *C. elata*, Blytt., from Norway.)

*Calamagrostis rubescens* is indicated as "Oregon, Nuttall;" but Nuttall's ticket is not preserved. The specimen is an imperfect fragment. The spikelets in structure perfectly accord with those of the next, of which we suppose it to be a coarctate form. It would agree very well with the character of *C. varia*, var. *purpurascens*, Fl. Ross., but not with *C. purpurascens*, R. Br.

*Calamagrostis albicans* is described from Nuttall's specimen of his "*C. pallida*," this name on the ticket erased, and "*albescens*, Buckl." substituted, and that changed to "*albicans*." The plant we take to be *C. aleutica*, Bong. It is allied to some forms of *C. varia*, (into which *C. sylvatica* appears to merge,) but is probably quite distinct.

*Aristida curtiseta* is founded on depauperate specimens of *A. purpurea*, such as were gathered in Sitgreaves' Expedition.

*Aristida pauciflora* is *A. oligantha*, Michx.

*Aristida filipendula* is *A. purpurea*, Nutt., a form near the var. *Berlandieri*, Trin. The species is polymorphous.

*Bouteloua pumila* is *B. polystachya*, Torr., Pacific R. R. Surv. 5, (*Chondrosium*, Benth.) a small-flowered form of the species. Described from some of Wright's No. 754.

*Bouteloua brevifolia* is *B. eriopoda*, Torr. Described from Wright's 748

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and Fendler's 950, (not 946 as on the ticket in herbarium Acad.,)—with the usual omission to mention it.

*Uralespis* (*Tricuspis*) *brevicuspida* is *Leptochloa dubia*, Nees, *Chloris dubia*, H.B.K. (767, Wright.)

*Uralespis* (*Tricuspis*) *pilosa*, described from Wright's specimens, No. 781, the ticket of which bore the note "*Tricuspis*, n. sp." in Mr. Thurber's handwriting, is *Tricuspis acuminata*, Munro, in herb., mixed with one specimen of *T. avenacea*, Thurber, (*Triodia avenacea*, H.B.K.) It is also Wright's 2058, Fendler's 915, and Lindheimer's 738.

*Uralespis* (*Tricuspis*) *poaeoides*, founded on Fendler's No. 932 (and duly credited!) was long ago published, and the number cited as *Eragrostis Fendleriana*, Steud., Glum., 1, p. 278; and it is *Sclerochloa Californica*, Munro, in Pl. Hartw. p. 342.

*Uralespis* (*Tricuspis*) *densiflora* (same as Drummond's 274 and 278, 2d coll.) is *Windsoria stricta*, Nutt., therefore *Tricuspis stricta*. (No. 314 of Drummond's same collection is *T. albescens*, Munro, ined.)

*Uralespis* (*Tricuspis*) *composita* is a well-known large form of *Leptochloa fascicularis*, Gray, Man. What is meant by "leaves at the joints of the culm without sheaths and stems," we need not endeavor to make out.

*Uralespis* (*Tricuspis*) *pilosa*,—the second of the same name,—is *Tricuspis mutica*, Torr., in Pacific R. R. Surv., 4, p. 156, a large form, with hirsute sheaths, better developed. The lower palea often bears a minute mucro. It is described from one of Wright's specimens, in whose collection it is Nos. 779, 780 and 2046.

*Pleuraphis mutica*. Upon this Professor Thurber remarks: "I think this may be a good species. It differs from *P. Jamesii* (Fendl. 946) in the glumes of the lateral spikelets, which are cuneate-obovate, 5-7-nerved, and do not enclose the flowers, but form a sort of involucre, as in *Elymus*. Glumes of the central spikelet 2-cleft, 5-nerved; the nerves confluent below, the middle one produced as an awn, which is shorter than the lacerate-fringed laciniae. Lower palea of the perfect flower muticous." It is Wright's 760 and 2108.

*Glyceria bulbosa*. This is founded on a diminutive bit of stem and two separate spikelets of Nuttall's, named by him "*Bromus* (*Phrenachyris*) *muticus*." Upon the sheet Prof. Thurber had last year noted "*Glyceria bulbosa*, Thurb.," a plant so named by him in the Botany of Wilkes' Expedition, yet unpublished. Whereupon, Mr. Buckley furtively erases the "Thurb." and substitutes "Buckl." If we mistake not, the species has been published under two names already, viz., *Melica poaeoides*, Nutt., in Pl. Gamb., &c., and *Melica bulbosa*, Geyer, in Hook. Kew. Jour. Bot. 8, p. 19.

*Glyceria stricta*, if reckoned as a normally pluriflorous grass, is no *Glyceria*, but would be ambiguous between *Uniola* and *Brizopyrum*. We have reason to regard it, however, as an abnormal state of *Vilfa Drummondii*, Trin., which is a form of *V. aspera*, Beauv. In this the paleæ are often elongated in this fashion, (but not nerved, as some of them are in Mr. Buckley's specimen,) and the tendency to develope one or more additional flowers in the spikelet is not rarely manifest.

*Glyceria leptostachya* and *G. microtheca* are both alike, and both Nuttall's MSS. names, which Mr. Buckley has appropriated in the coolest manner writing "Buckl." after the name upon Nuttall's autograph tickets. They belong to a grass, common in Oregon and northward, which differs a little from *G. pallida* of the Northern States, (in the rather broader and shorter florets and shorter and more rounded glumes,) and which already has names enough, being 1862.]

doubtless the *G. pauciflora* of Presl., as it certainly is the *G. spectabilis*, var. *flaccida*, Trin. and Bongard, from Russian America and Kamtschatka; therefore, *G. Norvegica*, according to Ruprecht, *Poa arundinacea*, of Bieberstein (and so *G. arundinacea*, Kunth), according to Grisebach, and *G. remota*, of Fries, on the same authority. But authentic Swedish and Norwegian specimens of *G. remota*, Fries, do not well accord with the N. W. American plant, especially in the glumes.

*Glyceria montana*. Another appropriation of a MSS. name of Nuttall, Could Nuttall complain, however, he should transpose the words of the poet and say, "He that filches my *good name* steals trash;" for the species is "poor indeed." He who so confidently enters upon Nuttall's labors should be competent to discern the patent fact that this *Glyceria montana* of Nuttall's is just the same as his *Poa airoides*, of which the original specimen is preserved in the same sheet. *G. airoides* would be the name, (Steudel's homonym being an *Eragrostis*, as he himself asserts); but Col. Munro reduces it to *G. (Atropis) distans*.

*Poa laxiflora*—the name appropriated from Nuttall, as usual—whatever else it may be, accords with *P. leptocoma*, Trin., from Sitcha. It is probably a woodland form of an old species.

*Poa tenuifolia*—still another of Nuttall's unblushingly appropriated—is a common grass west of the Rocky Mountains, which has much puzzled botanists, and occurs in herbaria and some published lists under several names. It is *Atropis Californica*, Munro, ined. (probably founded on Douglasian specimens, coll. 1833), and exactly the plant so named from Fidalgo Island. But Hartweg's No. 2035, correspondingly named (*Sclerachloa Californica*) seems to be rather different. *Atropis* is equivalent to *Glyceria* sect. *Helechloa*, of which this must be only an ambiguous member.

*Poa densiflora* is *P. arachnifera*, var.  $\beta$ . Torr., in Marcy, Rep. p. 301; a form with the long wool either scanty or almost wanting, except in one old specimen.

*Eragrostis diffusa* is the common *E. Purshii*, Bernh.

*Eragrostis curtipedicellata* (ticketed *brevipedicellata*) is a familiar-looking species, not identified among the published ones—the same as Drummond's 327 of the second collection, and Wright's 772.

*Eragrostis sessilispica* is *Leptochloa rigida*, Munro. It is Fendler's 926, and Wright's 760 and 2091.

*Festuca gracilentia* is founded on specimens quite too young and poor to be meddled with. It may be either of three described species, more likely *F. microstachys*, Nutt., which is near *F. bromoides*.

*Festuca reflexa*—another name of Nuttall's appropriated—is *F. microstachys*, var. *divergens*, Torr., probably well referred to that multiform species.

*Festuca pusilla*—boldly appropriated from Nuttall, as usual—accords with No. 2030 of Hartweg's collection, which Col. Munro refers to *Festuca microstachys*, except in its smoothness.

*Bromus breviaristatus*. This is described from a specimen of Nuttall's, named by him "*Bromus parviflorus*, to which Prof. Thurber had appended the note "*Bromus breviaristatus* (*Ceratochloa*, Hook.)" So Mr. Buckley claps his "Buckl." to the ticket, and prints his "new species," sagely adding his mark of doubt to the synonym.

*Bromus virens* is founded on *B. virens*, *nitens* and *Californicus*, of Nuttall, all the same species, and all *Ceratochloa grandiflora*, Hook., as a note of Prof. Thurber's had pointed out; but Mr. Buckley suppresses the clue.

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*Bromus setaceus* is *B. sterilis*, L.; probably introduced.

*Uniola* (*Brizopyrum*) *flexuosa* is *Brizopyrum spicatum*, Hook. and Arn.

*Elymus interruptus*. We cannot quite match this among the various puzzling forms of the genus from Texas.

*Elymus triticoides*—another name furtively appropriated from Nuttall—is a depauperate form of No. 2072, Hartweg, (and nearly of 2072, Wright), named by Col. Munro *E. dasystachys*, Trin., var. *E. condensatus*, Presl.

*Elymus glaucus*—also Nuttall's—appears scarcely, if at all, distinct from *E. Sibiricus*, L.

*Trisetum glabrum* is *Aira danthonioides*, Trin., the same as Hartweg's 2027; new to Texas.

*Trisetum interruptum* is *T. elongatum*, H.B.K.; it is in Lindheimer's and in one of Wright's earlier collections.

*Trisetum canescens* is the more hairy-leaved and striate form of *T. cernuum*, Trin., described from the specimen of "*T. elatum*," Nutt., which name Mr. Buckley has erased from the ticket, for no obvious reason (as the name is a good one), except to give some variety in form to his depredations.

*Hierochloa occidentalis*,—Nuttall's name appropriated as usual—is *H. borealis*, Rœm. & Schult.

Happily Mr. Buckley has spared the *Panicæ* and the *Andropoginæ*; for which, in the interest of all American botanists, I tender him my sincere thanks.

#### Notes upon some REPTILES of the Old World.

BY E. D. COPE.

*Atheris squamatus* Cope.

*Toxicoa squamata* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, p. 341.

*Echis squamatus* Hallow.

Professor Jan states\* that Schlegel's *Vipera chlorocephalis* (*Toxicoa*, Cope, l. c.) possesses keeled gular scales as in *Tropidolamus*. I find that *Echis squamata* of Hallowell exhibits the same peculiarity. In this respect these species differ from *Echis arenicola* Gray; moreover, they are tree-vipers, having a compressed body, angular gastrosteges and prehensile tails, just as in the American tree-moccasins,—species of *Thamnocenchris*, *Salvin*, and *Teleuraspis*† Cope. They further represent these genera in having uniserial urosteges. The keeled gular scales are found in *Tropidolamus*, another *Crotalid* genus whose species abound in Malaysia; and *Megara*, also one of the *Crotalidæ*, is an evident representative in the forests of Ceylon.

A very different type among the *Solenoglypha* (*Viperidæ* Cope) is the family *Atractaspididæ* (-inæ Cope.) *Atractaspis* and *Brachycranium* appear to be well defined genera. Whether Polemon *Jan* belongs here, and how it differs from *Atractaspis*, has not been stated. The *Elaps irregularis* Reinhardt, placed by Jan in that genus, and identified by Günther with the *A. inornatus*, is evidently the type of an unnamed genus. It differs from the other genera in its biserial urosteges. From *Homeroselaps Jan*, (*Pacilophis* Gth., preoccupied among *Apodes*), it differs externally in the two nasal shields. It may be called *Eurystephus*.

\* Rev. Mag. Zool., 1859, No. 12.

† Mr. Falvin speaks of *Teleuraspis* (P. Z. S., 1860, 459), as being cylindrical in form. However this may be with the *T. nitidus*, the *T. schlegelii* has a prehensile tail, and is much compressed.